

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2061

To establish an interagency One Health Program, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 2021

Mr. SCHRADER (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To establish an interagency One Health Program, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Advancing Emergency
5 Preparedness Through One Health Act of 2021”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The term “One Health” reflects the inter-
9 connectedness of human health, animal health, and

1 the environment. As technology and population
2 growth facilitates increased interaction of human
3 settlements with wildlife habitats and as inter-
4 national travel and trade increases, the interface be-
5 tween these elements will also continue to rise.

6 (2) When zoonotic diseases spillover to humans,
7 there are often enormous health and economic costs.
8 The World Bank estimates that, between 1997 and
9 2009, the global costs from six zoonotic outbreaks
10 exceeded \$80,000,000,000 and the Centers for Dis-
11 ease Control and Prevention estimates that there are
12 annually 2,500,000,000 cases of zoonotic infections
13 globally, resulting in 2,700,000 deaths.

14 (3) There are also immense effects on the agri-
15 culture sector. In 2014 and 2015, a high pathogenic
16 avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak in the United
17 States led to the cull of nearly 50,000,000 birds,
18 and imposed up to approximately \$3,300,000,000 in
19 losses for poultry and egg farmers, animal feed pro-
20 ducers, baked good production, and other related in-
21 dustries.

22 (4) Public health preparedness depends on agri-
23 culture in a variety of ways. For example, a wide
24 range of vaccines, including those for influenza, yel-
25 low fever, rabies, and measles-mumps-rubella

1 (MMR), are primarily cultivated in poultry eggs.
2 Egg shortages resulting from zoonotic disease out-
3 breaks could impose serious risks to vaccine manu-
4 facturing efforts.

5 (5) It is estimated that approximately 80 per-
6 cent of potential pathogens likely to be used in bio-
7 terrorism or biowarfare are common zoonotic patho-
8 gens.

9 (6) While existing Federal Government initia-
10 tives related to One Health span multiple agencies,
11 including the Centers for Disease Control and Pre-
12 vention One Health office and the Department of
13 Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection
14 Services' One Health Coordination Center, addi-
15 tional interagency coordination is necessary to help
16 better prevent, prepare for, and respond to zoonotic
17 disease outbreaks.

18 **SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY ONE HEALTH PROGRAM.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, the
20 Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Sec-
21 retary of Agriculture (referred to in this Act as the “Sec-
22 retaries”), in coordination with the United States Agency
23 for International Development, the Environmental Protec-
24 tion Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the
25 Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce,

1 and other departments and agencies as appropriate, shall
2 develop, publish, and submit to Congress a national One
3 Health Framework (referred to in this Act as the “frame-
4 work”) for coordinated Federal Activities under the One
5 Health Program.

6 (b) NATIONAL ONE HEALTH FRAMEWORK.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
8 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries,
9 in cooperation with the United States Agency for
10 International Development, the Environmental Pro-
11 tection Agency, the Department of Homeland Secu-
12 rity, the Department of Defense, the Department of
13 Commerce, and other departments and agencies as
14 appropriate, shall develop, publish, and submit to
15 Congress a One Health Framework (referred to in
16 this section as the “framework”) for coordinated
17 Federal activities under the One Health Program.

18 (2) CONTENTS OF FRAMEWORK.—The frame-
19 work described in paragraph (1) shall describe exist-
20 ing efforts and contain recommendations for build-
21 ing upon and complementing the activities of the
22 Department of the Interior, the Centers for Disease
23 Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Admin-
24 istration, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for
25 Preparedness and Response, the Department of Ag-

1 riculture, the United States Agency for International
2 Development, the Environmental Protection Agency,
3 the National Institutes of Health, the Department of
4 Homeland Security, and other departments and
5 agencies, as appropriate, and shall—

6 (A) assess, identify, and describe, as ap-
7 propriate, existing activities of Federal agencies
8 and departments under the One Health Pro-
9 gram and consider whether all relevant agencies
10 are adequately represented;

11 (B) for the 10-year period beginning in the
12 year the framework is submitted, establish spe-
13 cific Federal goals and priorities that most ef-
14 fективly advance—

15 (i) scientific understanding of the con-
16 nections between human, animal, and envi-
17 ronmental health;

18 (ii) coordination and collaboration be-
19 tween agencies involved in the framework
20 including sharing data and information,
21 engaging in joint fieldwork, and engaging
22 in joint laboratory studies related to One
23 Health;

24 (iii) identification of priority zoonotic
25 diseases and priority areas of study;

(iv) surveillance of priority zoonotic

diseases and their transmission between animals and humans;

(v) prevention of priority zoonotic diseases and their transmission between animals and humans;

(vi) protocol development to improve joint outbreak response to and recovery from zoonotic disease outbreaks in animals and humans; and

(vii) workforce development to prevent respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks animals and humans;

(C) describe specific activities required to achieve the goals and priorities described in subparagraph (B), and propose a timeline for achieving these goals;

(D) identify and expand partnerships, as appropriate, among Federal agencies, States, Indian tribes, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and private entities in order to develop new approaches for reducing hazards to human and animal health and to strengthen understanding of the value of an integrated approach under the One Health Pro-

1 gram to addressing public health threats in a
2 manner that prevents duplication;

3 (E) identify best practices related to State
4 and local-level research coordination, field ac-
5 tivities, and disease outbreak preparedness, re-
6 sponse, and recovery related to One Health; and

7 (F) provide recommendations to Congress
8 regarding additional action or legislation that
9 may be required to assist in establishing the
10 One Health Program.

11 (3) ADDENDUM.—Not later than 3 years after
12 the creation of the framework, the Secretaries, in co-
13 ordination with the agencies described in paragraph
14 (1), shall submit to Congress an addendum to the
15 framework that describes the progress made in ad-
16 vancing the activities described in the framework.

17 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
18 out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated
19 such sums as may be necessary.

20 **SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.**

21 Not later than 2 years after the date of the submis-
22 sion of the addendum under section 3(b)(3), the Com-
23 troller General of the United States shall submit to Con-
24 gress a report that—

(2) contains an evaluation of the framework and the specific activities requested to achieve the framework.

